

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 8.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
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NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Meakin,	New Nainsoo.
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster.
B. Bayley,	Yale.
B. Bradley,	Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express,	Saint John.
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope.
Kimball & Gladwin,	Yale.
D. H. Brewster,	Lillooet.
W. Humphreys,	Yale.
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City.
Thos. Meldrum,	Williams Lake, B. C.
Gilbert Gowdie,	Astoria City, B. C.
Barnard's Express,	Forks Quenselle, B. C.
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco.
E. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London, G. Street.

The Davis and Nelson Tragedy.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Sept. 30.]
The city was yesterday morning startled at the telegraphic announcement that Major General Nelson had been shot and killed by Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana. The brief despatches of the affair gave rise to much speculation as to the origin and cause of the affray, and as the day wore away the anxiety increased to learn the particulars. In order that the reader may be fully acquainted with all the facts, we will give them from the very first acquaintance of General Davis with Gen. Nelson.

When the alarm was raised in Louisville that the enemy were marching on that city, Gen. Davis, who could not reach his command under Gen. Buell, then at Bowling Green went to Gen. Nelson and tendered his services. Gen. Nelson gave him the command of the city militia so soon as they were organized. Gen. Davis opened an office and went to work in assisting in the organization. On Wednesday last, Gen. Davis called upon Gen. Nelson in his room at the Galt House, in Louisville, when the following took place:

GEN. DAVIS—I have the brigade, General, you assigned me, ready for service, and have called to inquire if I can obtain arms for them.

GEN. NELSON—How many men have you?

GEN. DAVIS—About twenty-five hundred men, General.

GEN. NELSON—(roughly and angrily)—About twenty-five hundred! About twenty-five hundred. By G—! you a regular officer, and come here to me and report about the number of men in your command. G—d—n you, don't you know sir, you should furnish me the exact number?

DAVIS—General, I didn't expect to get the guns now, and only wanted to know if I could get them, and where, and having drawn them, the exact number needed, would then draw them.

NELSON—(pacing the room in a rage)—About two thousand five hundred. By G—d, I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to Gen. Wright, and I've a mind to put you under arrest. Leave my room, sir.

DAVIS—I will not leave, General, until you give me an order.

NELSON—The b—ll you won't. By G—d, I'll put you under arrest, and send you out of the city under a Provost Guard. Leave my room, sir.

General Davis left the room, and in order to avoid an arrest, crossed over the river to Jeffersonville, where he remained until the next day, when he was joined by General Burbridge, who had also been relieved by Nelson for a trivial cause. General Davis came to Cincinnati with General Burbridge, and reported to General Wright, who ordered General Davis to return to Louisville, and report to General Buell, and General Burbridge to remain in Cincinnati. General Davis returned on Friday evening, and reported to General Buell.

Nothing further occurred until yesterday morning, when General Davis, seeing General Nelson in the main hall of the Galt House, fronting the office, went up to Governor Morton and requested him to step up with him to General Nelson and witness the conversation that might pass between Nelson and him. The Governor consented, and the two walked up to General Nelson, when the following took place:

GEN. DAVIS—You seemed to take advantage of your authority the other day.

GEN. NELSON—(Smirking, and placing his hand to his ear)—Speak louder, I don't hear very well.

DAVIS—(In a louder tone)—You seem to take advantage of your authority the other day.

NELSON—(Indignantly)—I don't know that I did, sir.

DAVIS—You threatened to arrest and send me out of the State under a Provost Guard.

NELSON—(Striking Davis with the back of his hand twice in the face)—There, d—n you, take that.

DAVIS (Retreating)—This is not the last of it; you will hear from me again.

Gen. Nelson then turned to Gov. Morton, and said: "By G—d, did you come here to insult me?"

Gov. Morton—"No sir; but I was requested to be present and listen to the conversation between you and Gen. Davis."

Gen. Nelson (violently to the bystanders)—Did you hear the d—rascal insult me?" and then walked into the ladies' parlor.

In three minutes General Davis returned, with a pistol he had borrowed of Captain Gilby, of Louisville, and walking toward the door that Nelson had passed through, he saw Nelson walking out of the parlor into the hall separating the main hall from the parlor. The two were face to face, and about ten yards apart, when General Davis drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering Nelson's heart, or in the immediate vicinity.

General Nelson threw up both hands and caught a gentleman near by around the neck, and exclaimed, "I'm shot." He then walked up the flight of stairs toward General Buell's room, but sank at the foot of the stairs, and was unable to proceed further. He was then conveyed to his room, and when laid on his bed, requested that Rev. Mr. Talbot, an Episcopal clergyman, stopping at the house, might be sent to him at once. The reverend gentleman arrived in about five minutes.

Mr. Talbot found General Nelson extremely anxious about his future welfare, and deeply penitent about the many sins he had committed. He knew he must die immediately, and requested that the ordinance of baptism might be administered, which was done. The General then whispered: "It's all over," and died in fifteen minutes after he was conveyed to his room. His death was easy, the passing away of his spirit as though the General had fallen into a quiet sleep.

His remains lay in state to-day, and his funeral, we understand, will take place to-morrow afternoon.

VICTORIA, V. I., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

NO. 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS, EX "ASHMORE."

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW LAND-

ING, ex "Ashmore," and other late arrivals, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

SADDLERY—First quality Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Saddler's Trimmings, Cart and Gig Harness, &c., &c.

EARTHENWARE—In crates, assort'd of Plates and Dishes, Jugs and Basin, Toilet Sets, Ewers and Basins, Dinner Sets, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

WINDOW GLASS—All sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36; also, Rough-cut Plate Glass;

BOOTS & SHOES—A large assortment of Mens' and Women's Boots and Shoes;

ENGLISH CHEESE—Cheddar, Wiltshire, and Gloucester Cheese in cubes;

VINEGAR—Hill Evans & Co., of Worcester, and Champion's, of London, in cask and cases;

OLEUMEN'S STORES—Pickles, pints and quarts, Sauces, Candied Lemon Peel, Herbs in glass, Mustard in glass and tin, Jam, in one or two pounds, Confectionery, Peat Barley, Currie Powder, &c., &c.

SARDINES—In tins & boxes;

PRESERVED MEATS—Assorted in cases;

PICKLED HERRINGS—In kgs.

BLACK TEA—Superior Ceylon in chests;

WORCESTER SAUCE—Lea and Perrins' pints and half pints;

GOLD WATCHES—Raskell's Celebrated Watches;

SOAP—80 boxes English Yellow Soap;

HARDWARE—Saucepans, Fries, Saws, Kettles, Teas and Coffee Pots, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, &c., &c.

WHISKY—Scotch, case

BRANDY—Henry's case

SCOTCH WHISKY—In cases;

WHITE WINE—Ferdinand's case

RED WINE—Ferdinand's case

—ALSO—

SHERRY, diff. qual., each

CLARET, Chateau la Rose

WHITE WINE—Twines, Cam & Sew.

STATES, Dutches, Crewe's

OLDE ENGLAND, CREAM & CREAM

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

A Reform Auxiliary.

Our infant contemporary, in its zeal to promote the interests of the Reform party, does not seem to like altogether the brief "Not So," suggested in an item in our issue the other day, to the effect that its statement that "the Reform party was defunct," is incorrect. We stated that the party possessed more vitality than ever before; and we are happy to note that our contemporary concurs in that statement yesterday, which is a proof that its first statement was not reliable. Its language yesterday is: "We are well aware that a vast majority of the people urgently desire very general and sweeping reforms in every department of government." We want no stronger proof than this of the truth of our remark that the party now possesses more vitality than ever before. That granted, certainly our contemporary does not claim to have been the means of bringing the body of the people to such a conclusion? Its brief career does not afford ground for such an extraordinary conclusion. Such a result could not have been achieved by a half-dozen issues of our infantile contemporary. Moreover, a very marked proof of what we alleged in the item "Not So," may be found in the fact that the "Chronicle" has chosen to support the Reform side rather than the Obstructive, or at least it professes to support that party. Were the Reform party defunct, we scarcely believe that our contemporary would proceed to appear as its exponent. There is something so illogical, so unreasonable in such a deduction, that we reject it *in toto*. Practical newspaper conductors supporting the views of a defunct party! No! never! In truth, then, the party—the Reform party—still lives. Through our item, our contemporary has corrected its data—made a discovery in local politics. We are glad of it. If a consistent advocate, it may do some good. After four years spent in the advocacy of reform principles, it is very gratifying to us to observe the rise of new stars in the Reform firmament. It shows that our labor has not been without its effect. Nothing invented now-a-days escapes the hand of the imitator. Some flots at copying the original are more clumsy than others. Some copies are very imperfect, bearing about the same resemblance to the original that a Chinese watch does to an English patent lever. But clumsy imitators not matters not, so long as the public are not deceived—so long as deception be not the object of the imitator. Assuming that our contemporary had no wish to deceive the public when it stated the Reform party was defunct—assuming that it had no ulterior object to serve either on its own part or in behalf of the enemies of Reform, we naturally excuse the error it has fallen into. Too much zeal is ultraism; and, politicians who are too ultra serve the opposing party rather than their own. In this way our contemporary, whilst professing friendship to the Reform party, is practically serving the Ins rather than the Outs. Perhaps if a reform in this particular began with our contemporary, it would prove a better auxiliary to the reform party.

The City Boundary.

Whatever charges may be brought against our public men in office, no one could ever be bold enough to impute to them any surplus delicacy in any transactions where the rights of the public and their own private interests were in any way likely to conflict. None of this mistaken sentiment of scrupulousness need hope for refuge in the bosoms of the c'e'te who, for the present, control the destinies of this colony. One would think that a natural feeling of justice would enable the members of the government who had anything to do with the getting up or sanctioning the Act of Incorporation, to see that it was nothing but fair that no favor should be shown to any man, be he high or low, but that all should be treated alike—that by no system of juggling should the property of any man be, in order to save it from city taxation, excluded from what to every candid mind is its proper place. But facts—stubby facts—are against such an idea. The matters referred to in the letter of Capt. Nagle, published by us to-day, have been the theme of public remark since the enactment of the Corporation Act. The glaring partiality to the interests of certain individuals that is evident in the fixing of the city boundaries under the charter has justly been the cause of indignation to every honest man who has given the subject the slightest attention. One asks how it comes that such bare-faced conduct is tolerated in a British colony? Is public sentiment dead? Were there no members of the Legislative Assembly to lift their voice against so gross a piece of injustice? Our independent members are sometimes spoken of. What kind of independence is it that suffers such a manifestly unfair piece of legislation as that which would have the city boundary running like a snake-fence for the purpose of saving the property of some favored individuals? Why was the property in the rear of the Indian Reserve included in the city limits, and the Finlayson property left outside? Surely if any were to be excluded, the former ought to be one. But what cause of defence can be urged for creeping around the south side of the harbor as far as Ogden Point, and leaving out the large tract in the rear of the Government Buildings, and—if we were to judge from the map accompanying the Act of Incorporation—the very residence of His Excellency himself? If it were sought to make the boundary lines as irregular as possible, it could not have been more completely done. A more apparent design to deal as gently as possible with the property of certain favored individuals could never have been exhibited. But it will be asked who are to blame for all this? Who introduced the bill? To whose brilliant efforts do we owe such a synopsis of municipal law as our Act of Incorporation contains? Who had that exquisite sense of justice, and that independence of character which were not exercised for the public good,

unless the public be a few whom anybody could name? Who were the members of the Legislative Assembly who suffered the interests of the City of Victoria to be so unjustly dealt with? Was it through inattention, or was it from subserviency to the wishes of those who desired to be exempted from its operation, that such an act was allowed to be passed? Our paragon of an Attorney General introduced the Act; but by it was it intended to give the Corporation all the power imaginable; but he took very good care that that power should be exercised within such a locality as suited him and his friends. Our independent members allowed it to pass. The Governor gave it his sanction. One would have thought that where his own interests clashed with those of the city, he would have refused to take advantage of his position, and give his assent to a measure so manifestly one-sided in its bearings. But between the Attorney General, the Members of the Assembly—whether the virtuously independent or the openly fossil—the Legislative Council, and the Governor, the city has a specimen of the most beautiful legislation imaginable. And now it is left for the City Council to try and have some at least of the work reviewed, altered, and amended, so as to present an appearance of something like what it should have been when it came from the Legislative mint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

What is the Size of Your Neck?

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M. Buckus, at saleroom, at 11 o'clock this morning, will sell Blankets, Furniture, China Ware, Laundry, etc.

J. A. McCrea will sell at 11 o'clock this morning, on St. Urs' Wharf, Parcay, Oats, Flour, and Candles.

Police Court.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, 1862.
Edward Brown was charged by Robert Reid with stealing a gold watch and chain, and John Sinclair was charged by the Superintendent of Police with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

Robert Reid said he was in the Fashion Hotel the previous evening, when the prisoner took the watch from his person, and subsequently pawned it for the sum of \$50. He affirmed that the prisoner had taken it without his permission or sanction.

From the evidence of a witness it seems that a match had been made for a race between two horses for \$250, and a sum of \$50 put up, to be forfeited if the balance was not subscribed in 20 minutes.

The prisoner and prosecutor were concerned in the match, against the witness. Witness saw Brown go to Reid and take his watch from his pocket, and bringing it to him, saying, "Take this watch for \$50." He replied, "I'll accept it as security if Reid soaks it to me." Reid objected, and took the watch away from the prisoner. The prisoner then retook it—the prosecutor (*in witness' opinion*) releasing his hold to avoid the risk of its being broken.

The Superintendent said that he had arrested the prisoner Sinclair upon information which he had received of his having advanced \$50 upon the watch, knowing the same to be stolen.

Sinclair, notwithstanding the warning of the magistrate, stated that he had advanced \$50 upon the article. The prisoners were both remanded for three days.

Peter Farrell was charged by Mr. Manetta, proprietor of the Oriental Saloon, with creating a disturbance in his house and kicking him; also with breaking a glass door, value \$6.

The charge was fully proved; and the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a fine of \$50., the amount of damage to be deducted and go to the complainant.

Lawrence Dolin was charged by John Rosenberg with creating a disturbance in a house under his charge.

He testified that the prisoner had entered a shanty which was under his charge, and having ejected two squaws who occupied it, taken possession of their bed and gone to sleep, upon which he summoned a policeman and had him conveyed to jail upon the above charge.

Mr. Pemberton dismissed the charge as one he could not entertain.

ATTENED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon a poor wretch named Davis, at one time a lawyer in our city-courts, and also known as "F. F. D.", an occasional correspondent of the now defunct *Press*, attempted to put an end to his existence by the double agency of knife and poison. A man who was walking through the cemetery grounds had his attention directed to a number of fresh blood spots on the grass, and on looking a little farther, discovered the unfortunate creature lying on the ground in a very exhausted state, the blood flowing freely from a hideous gash in his left arm, just below the elbow. A razor and two empty bottles marked "laudanum" were found near the body.

Mr. Hicks objected to Mr. Ring, he being member of Nanaimo not Victoria.

Mr. Reid thought it was almost an affront to Mr. Franklin to add that he had done nothing.

Mr. Strong said that there were two members of Victoria Town sitting in the House, and nothing would be lost by courtesy. They then moved as an amendment that Messrs. Franklin and Cary be requested to introduce and support the said bill.

Mr. Copland then moved that the Mayor be authorized to order the repair of certain deficiencies in the Rock Bay Bridge.

Some discussion ensued upon the points of the Corporation having as yet no money, and the bridges not having been handed over to them, after which Mr. Copland withdrew his motion and proposed to adjourn.

That His Worship the Mayor represent to the Government the dangerous condition of the Rock Bay Bridge, and the necessity for its being repaired forthwith, which was carried unanimously.

REPORTS.—The report of the committee appointed to define the duties of the Assessor was read a second time, and on the motion of Mr. Hicks, deferred for final action.

Mr. Copland, who had been authorized to obtain a suitable press for the corporation seal, reported that he had ordered one to be made at the cost of \$50, and that the work would be completed in a week.

Mr. Seaby reported that the Council's petition to respect to clemency being extended to debtors prisoners of the scaffold, the day had been granted, but no relief received. His Excellency also said that he had decided upon adopting such a course before he received the address of the court.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole upon Ways and Means, Councillor Reid in the chair.

Mr. Copland drew the attention of the Committee to section XXII of the Corporation Act, which provides that "A resolution devoting any portion of the municipal funds to any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be passed by the vote of at least four members, at a meeting where at least five members shall be present; such resolution shall be afterwards confirmed, etc., and objected to by the Attorney General, in a public meeting, because in such case the members had not voted."

The other Councillors concurred in the point, and it was resolved to consider every item again separately.

After some items had been passed, the question was again raised, whether Mr. Strong, having discovered the true meaning of the section, pointed out that the real intent of the appropriation of funds, not the levying of taxes.

The Committee then reported progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication received from some parties requesting permission temporarily to remove a sidewalk, was granted.

Mr. Hicks gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that a by-law be passed defining the best means of arriving at a correct assessment of the property in the city.

The Council then adjourned until Friday evening next, at the usual hour.

LAW AND ORDER IN SAN JUAN.—Some of the "b'hoys" who went over from this city the other day to the American station at San Juan, to indulge in a spree, had their enjoyment rather abruptly checked by Capt. Bissell, the commanding officer at the station. They had only been landed a few hours, and were preparing to have a "high old time" in the saloon of one Barker, when a guard of soldiers presented themselves at the door, with a peremptory order from Capt. B. to leave the Island immediately. Remonstrance being absolutely useless in these days of martial law, the lead was struck on that side of the stream. It corners with the "Dutch Company," who have struck it very rich last season, being only eighty feet from their shaft.

Mr. H. obtained possession of the claim in the latter part of September. On the 3d of October, he bought from the Richardson Company, adjoining, a shaft which they had sunk close to his claim, to a depth of twenty feet, and put three men to work, directing them to drift till they struck the old channel.

They drifted about twenty feet, when they struck the rim-rock, on going through which they struck it extremely rich. They picked up with their fingers several lumps weighing upwards of a ounce each, and the whole of the pyr. dirt, which was about one foot in thickness, appeared to be thickly set with coarse gold. The weather had become so excessively cold by this time, that they could not wash up, the water freezing as it ran, so they were obliged to stop work for the season. Mr. H., however, will resume work as early as possible next spring. Mr. Horton, who has explored the whole of the Salmon River mines, says that Cariboo is, in his estimation, infinitely superior to anything in that country; he is also of the opinion that the diggings are of a more permanent kind, and will doubtless last for many years.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CELEBRATIONS.—His Excellency the Governor and the Consuls of the United States, France, and Hawaii have accepted the invitation of the Committee to the dinner appointed for the 10th inst. The hospitality of the Committee has been extended to the officers of the fleet, who will be present upon the occasion, and invitations have also been forwarded to the officers of the Shubrick, from whom a reply has not yet been received. Preparations have been commenced for decorating the dining hall in an appropriate manner. A gallery has been erected to accommodate the ladies, who are expected to be present in great force. A band will also discourse music on the occasion. The number of tickets to be disposed of are limited, so it will be necessary for those intending to go to get their tickets as soon as possible.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, for New Westminster, carrying about thirty passengers, a few head of stock, and a full freight of general merchandise. She will leave again for the same place next Tuesday morning.

Imports of LUMBER.—The schooner Tonawanda will sail Saturday morning for Port Gamble, with lumber for Messrs. J. G. Jackson & Co., of this city.

CITY COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7, 1862.

The Council met at 7:15 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and a full Board of Councillors.

COMMUNICATION.

The following was first read, with the accompanying petition:

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 5th.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Councillors of Victoria,

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned citizens of Victoria, respectfully petition your honorable body that they may be permitted to erect a house on Chatham street, and have the privilege of opening the same as a Dancing Academy, subject to the regulations in force during winter.

The accompanying petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police is enclosed for the inspection of your honorable body.

GEORGE COLLINS,
JAMES MCCLEARY.

(Copy.)

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